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RESPONSE UNDER 37 CFR 1.116
EXPEDITED PROCEDURE
EXAMINING GROUP 1651
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PATENT
Attorney Docket No. 209259
Client Reference No. 200109/US

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Hattori et al.

Application No. 09/781,703

Art Unit: 1651

Examiner: I. Marx

Filed: February 12, 2001

For: STABLE PQQ-DEPENDENT
GLUCOSE DEHYDROGENASE
COMPOSITION

**AMENDMENTS TO CLAIMS
MADE IN RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 2002**

Amendments to existing claims:

3. (Twice Amended) A method for stabilizing a PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase, said method comprising (a) providing a PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase and (b) forming a composition comprising the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase together with (i) at least one compound selected from the group consisting of aspartic acid, glutamic acid, α -ketoglutaric acid, malic acid, α -ketogluconic acid, α -cyclodextrin and their salts and (ii) an albumin, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase content is 100 to 2000 kU per gram of the total components [calculated on a dry basis].

5. (New) The composition according to claim 1, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase content is 5 to 50 % by weight.

6. (New) The composition according to claim 1, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is derived from genera Acinetobacter.

7. (New) The composition according to claim 1, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is derived from Acinebacter calcoaceticus.

8. (New) The composition according to claim 1, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is derived from Acinebacter calcoaceticus NCIMB11517.

9. (New) The method according to claim 3, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase content is 5 to 50 % by weight.

10. (New) The method according to claim 3, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is derived from genera Acinetobacter.

11. (New) The method according to claim 3, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is derived from Acinebacter calcoaceticus.

12. (New) The method according to claim 3, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is derived from Acinebacter calcoaceticus NCIMB11517.



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**PENDING CLAIMS AFTER AMENDMENTS
MADE IN RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 2002**

1. A stable lyophilized PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase composition comprising a PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase together with (i) at least one compound selected from the group consisting of aspartic acid, glutamic acid, α -ketoglutaric acid, malic acid, α -ketogluconic acid, α -cyclodextrin and their salts and (ii) an albumin, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase content is 100 to 2000 kU per gram of the composition.

2. The composition according to claim 1, which further contains a buffer.

3. A method for stabilizing a PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase, said method comprising (a) providing a PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase and (b) forming a composition comprising the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase together with (i) at least one compound selected from the group consisting of aspartic acid, glutamic acid, α -ketoglutaric acid, malic acid, α -ketogluconic acid, α -cyclodextrin and their salts and (ii) an albumin, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase content is 100 to 2000 kU per gram of the total components calculated on a dry basis.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is present in the composition with a buffer.
5. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase content is 5 to 50 % by weight.
6. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is derived from genera *Acinetobacter*.
7. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is derived from *Acinebacter calcoaceticus*.
8. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is derived from *Acinebacter calcoaceticus* NCIMB11517.
9. The method according to claim 3, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase content is 5 to 50 % by weight.
10. The method according to claim 3, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is derived from genera *Acinetobacter*.
11. The method according to claim 3, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is derived from *Acinebacter calcoaceticus*.
12. The method according to claim 3, wherein the PQQ-dependent glucose dehydrogenase is derived from *Acinebacter calcoaceticus* NCIMB11517.